

A BLIZZARD IN VIENNA.

Terrible Storm in the North Sea and Vessels Crushed by Ice in the Elbe.

THE ALLEGED PADLEWSKI.

Serious Doubts Felt Concerning the Accuracy of His Identification.

THE FRENCH TARIFF QUESTION.

Manufacturers Say They Will Leave France if Raw Material Is Taxed.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
London, Jan. 14, 1891.—Severe storms are reported to be raging in the North Sea.

Advices from Berlin are to the effect that the Elbe is full of immense ice floes and that navigation in the river is still rendered very dangerous by the huge masses of floating ice. The force with which the floes strike vessels with which they come in contact is enormous, and already the hulls of several ships have been crushed in. Eighteen shipwrecked sailors whose vessels had been lost in this way have been landed at Heligoland.

Violent snow storms are again prevailing throughout Austria-Hungary, and it is feared that the suffering which was experienced in the previous storms will be renewed. A perfect blizzard raged in the city of Vienna all the afternoon. The railroad lines are again blocked by snow and traffic is greatly interrupted in consequence.

IS IT PADLEWSKI OR NOT?

THEY BEGIN TO DOUBT THE IDENTIFICATION BOTH IN SPAIN AND IN PARIS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Madrid, Jan. 14, 1891.—Despatches received to-day from Olot state that the police are now beginning to believe that the man held in custody there upon the supposition that he is Padlewski, the alleged murderer of General Selverstoff, is a nihilist friend of Padlewski who is trying to coax the police. The prisoner, however, reaffirms that he is Padlewski. At present he is depressed in spirits, owing to the fact that he is suffering from arthritic rheumatism. He, however, becomes excited and vivacious when Russian cruelties upon nihilists are mentioned. Several persons have notified the police that they are willing to swear to the fact that the man in custody was in Gerona, the capital of that province of Spain, on November 18, the day General Selverstoff was shot in Paris.

The latest advices received from Olot are to the effect that there is no doubt that the man arrested as the murderer of General Selverstoff is not Padlewski.

SEMIRES OF THE PARIS PRESS.

Paris, Jan. 14, 1891.—The *Figaro* to-day announces that the man arrested at Olot, in Spain, is not Padlewski, the alleged murderer of General Selverstoff, but an Alsatian named Heim, formerly on the editorial staff of the *Temps* of this city. Heim, according to the *Figaro*, has been insane since July, 1888, the peculiarity of his monomania being that he imagined himself to be an important personage. The *Figaro* to-day says that the man arrested, in general appearance, resembles the photographs of Padlewski, which are circulated broadcast over the world by the police of Paris. "But," adds the *Figaro*, "the likeness is very incomplete. For instance, there are scars on the neck and temple of the man arrested which do not appear in the photographs of Padlewski. Again, the description which the Olot prison gives of the man in custody, in which General Selverstoff was shot in Spain, is vague and incomplete, while the details he gives about the same apartment are incorrect."

FRENCH MANUFACTURERS OBJECT.

THEY WILL REMOVE FROM FRANCE IF RAW MATERIAL IS TAXED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Paris, Jan. 14, 1891.—The *Courrier du Nord* announces that a number of French manufacturers have warned the government of their intention to remove their factories to places abroad if heavy import duties are imposed on raw material.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHERIES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Paris, Jan. 14, 1891.—It is officially announced that fishermen may obtain ships' papers for the purpose of proceeding to the Newfoundland fisheries up to March 3 next.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN ROUEN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Paris, Jan. 14, 1891.—The Palace of Justice at Rouen is on fire. At last accounts a portion of the roof of the building forty yards in circumference was in a blaze. The flames were then extending downward and gaining, despite the efforts of the firemen to subdue them. The lobby of that part of the building occupied by the Civil Court are full of water from the firemen's lines of hose. It seems probable that the building, which was widely noted for its architectural beauty, will be totally destroyed.

The fire was finally quenched. The damage was confined to the upper portion of the structure. The older and more valuable wing of the building was saved in its entirety.

ON DISARMING THE POWERS.

SIR CHARLES DILKE IN AN INTERVIEW GIVES HIS OPINION ON AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Paris, Jan. 14, 1891.—The *Gaulois* to-day publishes an interview with Sir Charles Dilke, in which the latter says that he is convinced that Europe will not disarm as Russia will not consent to do so, on the ground that she is compelled to maintain a powerful army on a peace footing in order to compensate for the fact that there must necessarily be delay in mobilizing her forces, the Russian railroad being few in number.

The *Gaulois*, according to Sir Charles Dilke, is peacefully inclined, and so long as Russia does not

move no other country will take action. A European conflict, in the opinion of the same speaker, is bound to come some day. Alsace-Lorraine, he thinks, induces a fresh struggle between France and Germany, and the Italian and German fleets may unite against the French fleet.

DR. KOCH'S DISCLOSURES.

HINTS AS TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE LYMPH, BEING PUBLISHED IN BERLIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Berlin, Jan. 14, 1891.—It is announced that Professor Koch will publish to-morrow the ingredients which enter into the composition of his famous lymph. It is ascertained from authentic sources that it is the product of chemical processes in the body. It probably belongs to the group of albuminous compounds. The reaction which frequently follows its use, it is claimed, shows that it is not a toxin. In a certain degree of concentration it kills living protoplasm, thus making it necrotic, and by removing the conditions under which the bacillus can develop it kills bacteria.

Before the Medical Association to-day Professor Virchow resumed his lecture on the subject of cases which have resulted fatally after the application of the Koch remedy. He said that he had nothing against the remedy; he simply wished to give warning regarding its application. An animated discussion followed. Professor Frankel and Baginsky spoke in support of Professor Virchow's contention that disease was sometimes transferred to sound organs by inoculation. Numerous patients in Vienna, after reading the views expressed by Professor Virchow, declined to submit to further treatment by the Koch method.

THE STEAMSHIP ELBE TROUBLE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Berlin, Jan. 14, 1891.—The *National Gazette* explains that the delay in the settlement of the affair between the Hoboken police and the officers of the steamship *Elbe* is due to the necessity of examining the sailors who comprised the crew at the time of the trouble, most of whom are scattered abroad.

OFF FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE STARTING OF AN EXPEDITION FROM LISBON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Lisbon, Jan. 14, 1891.—The first detachment of the expedition to Mozambique, consisting of 70 officers and 380 men, with horses, mules and velocipedes, is leaving here to-day amid scenes of much enthusiasm. The velocipedes are to be used by scouts, messengers and mail carriers while traveling along the "negro paths," or well beaten trails, through the forests and across the plains, left by the countless hordes of Africans who have traversed those paths in single file.

NEWS NOTES FROM IRELAND.

A STATEMENT THAT PARNELL HAS DECIDED TO GIVE UP THE LEADERSHIP.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
London, Jan. 14, 1891.—Mr. Parnell has arrived in this city. It is believed that the Boulogne conference will shortly be reopened.

The *Star* to-day says that Mr. Parnell has definitely and finally abandoned all idea of resuming the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party.

ATTACHING THE LIBERALS.

Dublin, Jan. 14, 1891.—The *Freeman's Journal* to-day says that Mr. Morley in his speech at Newcastle last night depressed the opposition leaders, who have not triumphed in the conflict with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, according to the *Journal*, will remain in their present hopeless condition until they either abandon home rule or say what it means. "Poor Mr. Morley," adds the *Journal*, "whatever his merits, is unfitted to treat with Mr. Gladstone, who is evidently a rather difficult person to negotiate with."

SCOTLAND'S BIG STRIKE.

NO HOPE OF SETTLEMENT AND A PROLONGED STRUGGLE SEEMED INEVITABLE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Glasgow, Jan. 14, 1891.—The strike continues to drag along wearily. All efforts to bring about a settlement of the trouble by mediation have failed and an exhaustive, indefinite struggle seems to be the prospect for the future.

The English Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has sent another subscription of £2,000 for the benefit of the Scotch railway strikers. The situation as regards the strike is unchanged. The Provost, after a futile attempt to persuade the manager of the North British Railway Company to relax his position, advised the men to resume work and rely upon the public to force the company to make an honorable concession. The men met and decided not to surrender. The directors of the Caledonian Railway Company also declined the Provost's request that they meet the men's demands, declaring that they were receiving plenty of applications for all vacancies.

THE STRIKERS FIRM.

Edinburgh, Jan. 14, 1891.—At a mass meeting of the railroad strikers of this city and neighborhood held to-day the chairman reported that the strikers on all the roads had resolved to remain firm in their determination to stay out on strike. He added that the men could not accept the terms offered to them by the directors of the railroads, though they regretted the inconvenience the general public was put to on account of the strike. But, said the chairman, the public, if it chose, could take steps to bring about a settlement, honorable to both sides, of the matters in dispute.

A locomotive on the North British line to-day, having a policeman in the cab with the engine driver, was stopped by a mob of strikers near this city. The policeman was severely injured. The police authorities, as soon as the facts were placed before them, ordered out a force of officers with instructions to patrol the railroad lines at all points where the strikers congregate or are likely to assemble.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN IN IRELAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Dublin, Jan. 14, 1891.—A terrible tale of cruelty or attempted murder comes from Magherafelt, near Coleraine. From the various accounts received it seems that a farmer of that neighborhood, who had not been on good terms with his wife for some time past, yesterday attempted either to kill her or to subject the unfortunate woman to some cruel punishment. He broke a hole in the ice which covered the stream flowing near his farm, and dragging the woman down to the spot plunged her head foremost into the icy water, her feet alone being visible, and keeping her submerged until she was almost drowned.

When rescued by some farm hands of the neighborhood this unfortunate victim of a husband's cruelty was insensible and stiff with cold. After

being taken to her home, under skilful treatment she was restored to life. A short time after regaining consciousness, however, she gave birth to a stillborn child. The woman is in a critical condition. Her husband has been placed under arrest after narrowly escaping death at the hands of his enraged neighbors.

ECHOES FROM M'KINLEY.

SHEPHERD HOUSES REDUCING WAGES—BUSINESS CURTAILED ONE-HALF.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
London, Jan. 15, 1891.—The *Times* announces that the Sheffield houses engaged in American trade are suffering greatly from the operation of the new tariff law. The large firms of Wostenholme, Rodgers and others are contemplating a reduction in the wages of their employees. The Rodgers firm say they believe that business has been curtailed one-half since the new American tariff went into effect.

BARILLAS MAKES READY TO GO.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
Panama, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 14, 1891.—President Barillas, of Guatemala, is said to have hypothesized all of his coffee estates to Henry Neutze, a German, preparatory to his departure abroad, in March next.

It is alleged that great discontent prevails in the Western Departments of the Republic over the present conduct of affairs. President Barillas, it is said, will ask Congress for a leave of absence of one year. Travel is anticipated when Congress convenes. The schooner *Quetzalcoatl*, it is reported, is held in readiness at Champerico in case it should be necessary for Señor Barillas to flee.

CABLE MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Garrett M. Byrne, nationalist member of Parliament for West Wicklow, has been declared a bankrupt.

Advices received in London from Uruguay state that the Uruguayan Parliament has passed a bill increasing the customs duties.

The Car of Russia has conferred the Grand Order of the order of St. Stanislaus upon General H. J. Brugers, secretary general and commander of President Carnot's household guards.

The Committee of the German Reichstag has adopted the clauses in the Workmen's Insurance bill relative to compulsory insurance, and has extended the clauses so as to embrace agricultural servants by local statute.

Count Iwowski, the Russian Envoy in Rome, has left that city for St. Petersburg, in order to obtain verbal instructions regarding the negotiations between Russia and the Vatican, especially in connection with the appointment of the Archbishop of Milan and St. Petersburg.

MURDERED BY PIRATES.

THEY BOARDED A VESSEL FROM HONG KONG, KILLING AND ROB OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS.

San Francisco, Jan. 14, 1891.—The Douglas Company's steamer *Namoa* left Hong Kong on December 10 for Swatow with four European passengers and 260 Chinese passengers.

When the ship was about forty-five miles from Hong Kong she was taken possession of by about forty pirates, armed with revolvers, which they concealed while coming on board. Captain Poock was treacherously shot while parleying with the pirates, and Captain Peterson, a passenger, was also killed.

The Malay quartermaster was killed and thrown overboard; two officers and two Malay quartermasters, a Chinese sailor and Chinese cook were wounded and three Chinese passengers are said to have been stabbed while on board. Europeans having no weapons at hand were almost powerless.

The pirates locked them all in the Captain's stateroom.

THE PIRATES.

After ransacking the ship from end to end the pirates anchored close to the island. The booty was put on board junks which came off from the island on signals being given. About nine o'clock the ship was released, and was able to reach Hong Kong next morning.

Photographs of the leader and several of the chief actors in the tragedy have been recognized, and the police and naval authorities are in pursuit of them.

The plunder is estimated at \$30,000. Forty chests of opium which were on board were left untouched.

MORE CHINESE PIRATES.

On November 27 the boat in which Miss M. M. Phillips, M. D., in charge of the hospital of the Southern Methodist Mission at Swatow, and Miss Smith, a recently arrived missionary, were going from Shanghai to Loohoo was attacked by pirates. The boatmen were wounded and the personal property of the ladies plundered. A gunboat was sent in pursuit of the pirates, but their capture has not been reported.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

HEAVY SUGAR CROP—FAILURE OF TOBACCO FROM THE DROUGHT.

Havana, Jan. 10, 1891.—The sugar crop of 1890-91 is expected to be one of the largest, if not the largest, ever gathered on the island. This result is due to favorable weather and to the special efforts put forth by the planters. The only fear entertained now is that the low prices ruling for sugar will not afford sufficient remuneration for the labor and money expended in this industry.

The wide fluctuations in the value of foreign silver coins, which have so considerably interfered with business in all the localities of the island in which the Spanish bank bills do not circulate, have been renewed at Cabaiguán and several other places where dealers will accept the Mexican silver dollar and fractions of the same only for 90, 45 and 22½ cents, instead of 100, 50 and 25 cents, as heretofore.

Only a small quantity of tobacco has been cut so far in the Remedios district. If the weather is favorable the growers will set out new plants in their fields in the places of those destroyed by the drought.

SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON STATES DECIDE TO ORGANIZE A NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14, 1891.—The Direct Trade Convention met here to-day, Governor W. J. Northern presiding. Only South Carolina, West Virginia and Georgia were represented. Resolutions were passed adopting a charter for the company, which is to be known as the South Atlantic Trade and Navigation Company, and recommending that a similar charter be secured for another company to be known as the Gulf Trade and Navigation Company. Delegates to the Convention were authorized to open books of subscription to these companies, and the organization of each to be effected when the amount of subscriptions shall reach \$250,000. The Convention will meet again in Atlanta the second Wednesday in next month, at which time it is thought the two companies will be ready to organize, one having its port at Brunswick, the other at some port on the Gulf.

With regard to the offer of English and German capitalists to establish a line of steamers between Brunswick and Liverpool and Bremen if they can be guaranteed five per cent net profit on \$2,500,000, the Convention could make no such legal guarantee nor could any State or municipality. The scheme is indeed a bold one, and it is probable that the South Atlantic Company to accept the offer if possible.

"My wound feels considerably better, and I may recover, am very hopeful. I authorize you to contradict for me, in my name, through the press, the reports in circulation that blame the army for the assistance of persons in all the subordinate places at the agency who shall be thoroughly competent for their work, and you are hereby requested and instructed to reply into the question of the loyalty of your subordinates, clerks, farmers, &c., and report to me any persons whom you deem unworthy for their respective duties."

"I desire that you will forward to me a full statement of any complaint or complaints that may be preferred by any Indian or Indians under your charge regarding their past treatment and any request they may have to make regarding their future welfare."

THE ARMY NOT TO BLAME.

FATHER CRAFT SAYS INTERESTED WHITES STIRRED UP THE PRESENT INDIAN TROUBLE.

The following telegram has been received from the Rev. Father Craft from Pine Ridge, S. D., by Austin E. Ford, editor of the *New York Freeman's Journal*:

SIUX CHIEFS TALK PEACE.

General Miles, After a Council with the Late Hostile Chiefs, Says the Trouble Is Practically Over.

INDIAN CAMP COVERED BY GUNS.

Warlike Young Bucks Will Have No Opportunity to Break Away from the Main Body.

INDIAN SCARES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., Jan. 14, 1891.—A careful investigation has developed the fact that no large body of the hostiles escaped the night before last as was rumored about here, but a few succeeded in getting away. The Indians in the camp are hourly becoming quieter. It will be impossible for many of them to escape, as the majority of the hostiles are willing to surrender and comply with the requirements of the government. They are determined that none of the warriors shall escape and leave the balance of them to bear the burden of whatever punishment may be decided upon for the depredations they have committed since the commencement of the trouble.

The majority of the Indians composing the camp have decided that if one of them suffer all must stay and stand their portion of the punishment. Because of this determination it will be impossible for many of those disposed to sneak away and hide until the trouble blows over to do so.

The older Indians are determined that the young warriors shall not create any further disturbance, for which all would have to suffer, and any of them attempting to cause trouble will be roughly handled by their own people.

COVERED BY ARTILLERY.

The hill directly north of the agency is a spot much visited now by the people at the agency, as it commands the hostile camp. The guns in the fortifications on top of the hill completely cover the camp and every move on the part of the Indians under the constant observation of the military.

The rules of the agency are now very strict and neither the friendly nor other Indians are permitted to carry firearms inside the picket lines about the agency. All the troops now in the field are close at hand and will be at the agency within the next twenty-four hours.

General Miles said to-day:—"The satisfactory condition of affairs of yesterday is confirmed this morning. So far the directions given the Indians by me have been complied with, and they have manifested a willingness to further comply with the law and regulations, and have given evidence of their desire that permanent peace may be established. These assurances are confirmed by the chiefs, who had a long talk with Colonel Pierce and myself to-day."

About one thousand pounds of provision was sent into the hostile camp yesterday. It consisted mostly of sugar, coffee and crackers. These provisions were taken into the camp by an Indian teamster, the hostiles having expressed a wish that no white man be allowed to visit the camp. The provisions were taken into the camp by an Indian teamster, the hostiles having expressed a wish that no white man be allowed to visit the camp.

The only thing gained so far by the military in this war is the displacement of several citizens from the agency, and the placing of the Indians in their stead army officers.

The upper end of the hostile camp lies in full view of the agency, and thus the Indians may be said to be under the guns; but this fact does not deter them from keeping up their wild dances and demonstrations to the extent that they are able to do so.

An agent of the Gift Enterprise paper of New York arrived here yesterday for the purpose of putting a flag bearing the name of the Gift Enterprise in the center of the hostile camp. He found it utterly impossible to carry out his scheme, and his flag is still unfurled and his blaze of glory has not yet been seen.

CHIEFS IN COUNCIL.

Young Man-Arrow of His-Horses brought in several of the leading men from the hostile camp this morning for the purpose of counseling with General Miles. They are Two Stripes, Turning Bear, Crow Dog, Little Wound and others.

George Elliott, a trooper of the Seventh cavalry, died in the hospital here last night. He was wounded in the leg in the Wounded Knee fight and the leg was amputated below the knee shortly after the battle. His home was in Portland, Me.

RUMORS OF WAR IN WASHINGTON.

INDIANS SAID TO HAVE BURNED A VILLAGE AND KILLED SEVERAL WHITE MEN.

Tacoma, Jan. 14, 1891.—Advices from Colville City, in the Big Bend of Columbia River, state the situation is becoming more critical hourly and bloodshed is expected before troops on the way from Spokane Falls can arrive. The Indians causing trouble are the Okanagan and Spokane tribes on Colville Reservation, on the Columbia River, and it is reported that many young bucks have put on their war paint and are ready to start on a raid. People of Colville City and Connelly have made an appeal for aid and expect to be attacked any minute by overwhelming numbers.

Several white men have already been killed. Governor Langdon has received another appeal for troops. He had already forwarded arms and ammunition to settlers.

Word has reached here that the Indians have burned the village of Callahan, about a hundred miles north of here, and killed several people. The village is in an isolated place. The report is not generally credited.

PIERCE WILL BE SUPPORTED.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER WRITES HIM AN ENCOURAGING LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1891.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter to Captain F. E. Pierce, Acting Indian Agent at the Pine Ridge Agency, in South Dakota, in the course of which, after assuring him of the fullest support and co-operation of the Indian Bureau in the discharge of his duties, he says:—"Congress having ratified the Sioux bill, it will be practicable at an early day for this office to carry forward the suspended payments and distributions authorized by Congress for the benefit of the Indians at Pine Ridge."

"I am specially anxious that the work of education should be carried forward with all practicable activity, and to this end especially I wish you to give personal attention to the present condition of the schools under your control, and ask you to report to me any modifications or changes which you think the good of the service may require."

"I am anxious also that you should have the assistance of persons in all the subordinate places at the agency who shall be thoroughly competent for their work, and you are hereby requested and instructed to reply into the question of the loyalty of your subordinates, clerks, farmers, &c., and report to me any persons whom you deem unworthy for their respective duties."

"I desire that you will forward to me a full statement of any complaint or complaints that may be preferred by any Indian or Indians under your charge regarding their past treatment and any request they may have to make regarding their future welfare."

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Warlike Young Bucks Will Have No Opportunity to Break Away from the Main Body.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
London, Jan. 14, 1891.—It is announced that several British army officers, a number of whom are said to be personal friends of the Hon. William P. C. Cody (Buffalo Bill), have started from England for the Pine Ridge Agency, with the intention of offering their services to Colonel Crook in his efforts to subdue the hostile Indians of that section of the United States. The arrival of some of these enthusiasts may be looked for shortly in New York.

TWO VIEWS OF A HALF MILLION.

MR. WESTINGHOUSE HOPEFUL OF STRAIGHTENING OUT HIS COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 14, 1891.—The Advisory Board of Pittsburgh bankers appointed to disburse \$500,000 which had been raised by Pittsburgh business men to help tide the interests controlled by George Westinghouse, Jr., over the financial stringency met to-day and decided that \$800,000 was not sufficient to accomplish the object sought. It was decided that the money should be returned to the contributors to the fund.

George Westinghouse, Jr., who has been in New York several days for the purpose of placing \$500,000 of preferred stock recently issued by the Westinghouse Electric Company, telegraphed this evening to a member of the Advisory Board that he was meeting with success in his effort to place the stock, and that if no obstacles were thrown in his way the \$500,000 promised by Pittsburghers would not be needed.

THE REPORTED ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE DOUBTED BY MR. WESTINGHOUSE.

I saw George Westinghouse, Jr., at the Windsor Hotel last night. Paul D. Corvath, the attorney of the Westinghouse Electric Company, was with him. I showed them the despatch from Pittsburgh. "We have had no such advices from Pittsburgh," said Mr. Corvath, "and we do not believe that the report is true. We have every reason to expect that the committee will take no action until Mr. Westinghouse returns to Pittsburgh, which will be Friday morning."

"It is impossible," continued Mr. Corvath, "that the committee should take the action reported in your despatch so shortly after the recent report of the stockholders to the effect that they would be able with the co-operation of the committee to relieve the Westinghouse Electric Company, which is the only one of the Pittsburgh concerns in financial difficulties."

Mr. Westinghouse assented to this statement, and expressed his conviction that the